

On the Authorship of Part V of
ESCHSCHOLTZ'S "Zoologischer Atlas," 1833

BY

JAMES H. McLEAN

Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History
900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007

{Editor's Note: In reviewing the "Handbook" by Dr. J. H. McLean, we noticed that he credited Rathke with the authorship of some limpets which heretofore had always been credited to Eschscholtz. As we were convinced that there must be good and sufficient reasons for this change, and as we were not aware of any publication in which the reasons were given, we inquired of Dr. McLean on what basis he had made the changes. Upon receiving his explanation, we decided that this was of such general importance that the reasons for the necessary changes should be published promptly, in order that an apparent error not be perpetuated. Upon our urging, though exceedingly reluctantly, Dr. McLean submitted at last the following report.}

THE FIRST REPORTED species of northeastern Pacific acmaeid limpets were collected by Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz at Sitka, Alaska, according to CARPENTER, (1857, p. 172). Although Eschscholtz published some new molluscan species in parts I - IV of the "Zoologischer Atlas" (1829 - 31), the new species of *Acmaea* were not published until 1833 in Part V of the "Atlas" by Martin Heinrich Rathke, "from the author's MSS," according to CARPENTER. Recent authors have overlooked CARPENTER'S remarks and have credited the limpets solely to Eschscholtz.

STORER (1925, pp. 47 - 48) discussed the problem of authorship of the salamanders also described in Part V of the "Atlas." He showed that diagnoses of several of the species in the text were followed by the letter "E", an indication taken to mean that Eschscholtz had contributed that portion of the text, while other descriptions written in an entirely different style lacked such a reference to Eschscholtz. Those names with the "E" appended were credited to Eschscholtz by STORER and those bearing no reference to Eschscholtz were credited to Rathke. The acmaeid descriptions of Part V have no reference to Eschscholtz, and the lack of such credit is construed as

indicating that Rathke is fully responsible for the work. There is no evidence that Eschscholtz even suggested the names. In my dissertation on the northeastern Pacific limpets (McLEAN, 1966), and the more recent handbook (McLEAN, 1969) I credit to RATHKE the acmaeid species and *Diodora aspera*, the only northeastern Pacific mollusks so affected.

The genus *Acmaea* was first proposed without species in 1830 in the appendix by ESCHSCHOLTZ in KOTZEBUE'S "Voyage Around the World," published in German, English, and Dutch (see GRANT, 1937, p. 10). Validation of the generic name has been established by the ICZN (Opinion no. 344, 1955) as ESCHSCHOLTZ in RATHKE (1833, p. 16).

I am indebted to Dr. S. Stillman Berry of Redlands, California, who, on the basis of study of his personal copy of the "Atlas," originally suggested to me that Rathke should correctly be given as the author of the acmaeid species. He also brought the precedent set by Storer to my attention.

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(12 June 1925)